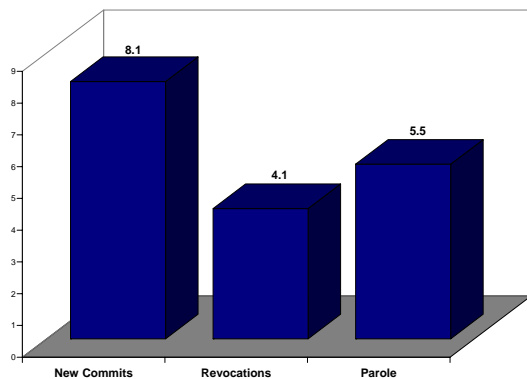


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**Figure 1: ADJC Length of Stay Served (months) by Status**



## CURRENT ADJC RESEARCH

### **ADJC Recidivism Executive Summary, (April 2007), Gopal Chengalath and John Vivian**

ADJC had a 12 month recidivism rate of 36% for juveniles released during 2005. The vast majority of the recidivists were parole violators (PVs). In addition to PVs, the 36% recidivism rate also includes 6% who were sentenced to an adult prison. ADJC had a 36 month recidivism rate of 48% for juveniles released in 2003. Thirty-six months was chosen as the most appropriate ADJC recidivism follow-up period to use because it allows for a more comprehensive analysis of re-offending patterns. More than half of the juveniles released in 2003 did not recidivate within 36 months and were unlikely to do so in the future. The 36 month recidivism rate compares favorably to other jurisdictions that measure recidivism similarly, however, caution should be used when comparing recidivism rates across jurisdictions because of important differences in methodologies.

### **Dynamic Risk Instrument Project Plan, (April 2007), John Vivian, Gopal Chengalath, Terry Villars and Hillary Smith.**

A new Criminogenic and Protective Factors Assessment (CAPFA) based risk to re-offend tool is being developed. It is known as the Dynamic Risk Instrument (DRI) because it will include the dynamic factors resident within CAPFA. ADJC is currently using the Interim Risk Assessment (IRA) instrument, and part of the DRI project plan will be to compare the performance of the IRA to that of the DRI, and prepare a management recommendation to adopt whichever risk to re-offend tool has a superior performance. A CAPFA based risk to re-offend tool is now possible because a sufficiently large cohort of juveniles with CAPFA scores have been at risk to re-offend in the community for at least one year.

### **Safe School Population Forecast Report, (April 2007), Stella Vasquez, Michael Jones and John Vivian**

The ADJC Safe School population is projected to increase from 596 on March 31, 2007 to an average of 608 during fiscal year 2008. The projection assumes ADJC admissions will remain unchanged from 2006. Thereafter, admissions are assumed to increase proportionately with the projected increase in Arizona's at-risk population. The projection assumes no changes in rates observed during 2006 for the following three key factors: the relative proportion of ADJC admissions given court-ordered minimum sentences, the actual lengths of stay served by ADJC new commitments, and the number of juveniles returned each month as parole violators.

### **JUVENILE JUSTICE TRIVIA**

How many gang members are in ADJC Safe Schools?

## JUVENILE JUSTICE LITERATURE REVIEW

**Jasmine L. Tyler et al., (2006), “Cost Effective Corrections: The fiscal architecture of rational juvenile justice systems,” The Justice Policy Institute.**

While it is widely known that the cost of confining youth to state facilities is much greater than the cost to provide community supervision or services, counties often lack the financial means or incentive to expand county-funded local programs or services. The result is fewer county-funded community programs for youth than the demand otherwise necessitates. Without local programs or services, judges may have little choice but to send youth convicted of marginal offenses to state-funded secure facilities. This article reviewed five state programs that have successfully reduced juvenile imprisonment by collaboratively sharing the costs encumbered by the juvenile justice system and developing new funding formulas. For instance, the authors examined Pennsylvania, California, and Illinois who are providing financial reimbursement for costs incurred by counties to manage youth locally while requiring the county to pay part of the cost of confining a child in a state institution. In addition, the authors reviewed a number of states that have shown that by rethinking how they fund their juvenile justice systems e.g., needs-based funding; federal grants; sliding-fee scales, states and localities can succeed in keeping more youth at home and promote better outcomes for the youth involved in the juvenile justice system.

**E. Wright et al., (2006), Demonstrating importance of responsivity with Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. *Offender Programs Report 10* (2), 17, 30-32.**

Correctional programs that effectively reduce recidivism adhere to certain principles. Specifically, the three principles are risk, need, and responsivity. The risk principle states that the risk level of offenders should be assessed using an actuarial measure, and intensive services should be delivered to moderate and high risk offenders. The need principle maintains that correctional programs should target criminogenic needs or those dynamic risk factors, such as antisocial attitudes. The general responsivity principle maintains that cognitive behavioral and social learning approaches are the most effective strategies for correctional

interventions, while the specific responsivity principle emphasizes that the individual characteristics of offenders may impact the effectiveness of treatment programs. The limited amount of research that has been done on the effects of responsivity has demonstrated that key offender characteristics (such as age, race, gender, personality, education level) can be barriers to treatment. In an attempt to contribute to the existing research regarding responsivity factors, the authors collected data on 46 male offenders who were assessed with the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory (MMPI-2). The patterns that emerged from the research indicate that personality is an important responsivity factor in correctional treatment, and that certain traits may act as barriers to treatment by resisting change, denying problems, or making treatment goals difficult to identify, while other types act as facilitators of treatment because they are open and receptive to treatment.

**Grant Gissom and William Dubnow, (1989) Without locks and bars: Reforming our reform schools.**

The authors describe the theory, beliefs, and values which underlie the formal treatment system at the Glen Mills Schools and the process through which the organizational culture is shaped into an effective treatment tool. Within five years, Sam Ferrainola turned Glen Mills into a humane, efficient, and effective institution where young men who had done bad things could find a good education and learn a trade. Ferrainola installed a new normative culture and GGI program. The culture is a way of behaving rather than a system of rules. It uses peer pressure and Guided Group Interaction (GGI) in a positive way among both youth and staff. Expected attitudes and behaviors are called “norms” and when someone breaks a norm, the people around him or her are expected to point out, or “confront,” the error in a helpful manner. The person being confronted is expected to accept helpful feedback in a respectful way.

### JUVENILE JUSTICE TRIVIA ANSWER

On a recent date, almost half (48%) of the youth within an ADJC Safe School claimed a gang affiliation.

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<http://intranet.adjc.az.gov/SupportServices/R&D/Surveys/CustomServiceSurvey.asp>